

## XLVI.—Notes on Birds from British Guiana. Part III.\*

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(Plates XIII., XIV.)

IN the last number of 'The Ibis' a letter from Mr. Henry Whitely was printed, dated "Roraima, Oct. 15, 1883," in which the writer gave a short account of his doings up to that date in the remote part of British Guiana he was then investigating. Towards the end of June last Mr. Whitely returned home, bringing with him his collection, which, as on previous occasions, he kindly submitted to us for examination. It contains specimens of upwards of 240 species, and includes all the birds discovered by Schomburgk in the higher districts investigated by him during his well-known expedition, the types of which have hitherto remained almost unique in the Berlin Museum. Now, owing to Mr. Whitely's enterprise, we have before us a good series of *Diglossa major*, *Setophaga castaneicapilla*, *Buarremon personatus*, *Campylopterus hyperythrus*, &c., besides a number of other birds not included in Schomburgk's lists. Of these latter we now describe eighteen species, all of which appear to us to be new, some of them being remarkable for their beauty and distinctness.

In a recent number of the 'Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society' (vi. p. 552), Mr. Whitely has given a short account of his journey to Roraima, illustrated with some sketches of the wonderful mountains under which he was encamped for several months. In this paper will be found an account of the physical features of this district, which it is Mr. Whitely's intention of again visiting.

The collections formed by Mr. Whitely in British Guiana now include skins of between 400 and 500 species; and we hope shortly to draw up a list of the whole, and for this purpose we have retained in our collection representatives of all of them.

## TURDUS RORAIMÆ.

Sordide olivaceus, capite undique, alis et cauda nigris, ab-

\* For Part I. see Ibis, 1882, pp. 76-84; Part II. Ibis, 1883, pp. 203-212.

domine medio cinnamomeo, crisso fusco cinnamomeo marginato; rostro flavo, pedibus pallide corylinis: long. tota 9·5, alæ 4·9, caudæ 1·0, rostri a rictu 1·15, tarsi 1·3.  
 ♀ mari similis, sed gula nigro striata et rostro nigricante distinguenda.

*Hab.* in monte "Roraima" dicto, Guiana Brit.

*Mus.* nostr.

*Obs.* *T. olivatri* ex Venezuela certe affinis, sed colore capitis nigro magis restricto et margine ejus postico male definito facile distinguendus.

An interesting Thrush, obtained in some numbers by Mr. Whitely at the foot of Roraima, at an altitude of from 5000 to 6000 feet. It is allied to the Venezuelan *T. olivater*, and may be distinguished from it by the black of the head being more restricted and gradually passing into the colour of the rest of the body, there being no sharp definition between the two colours, as in the allied bird.

#### CHLOROPHONIA RORAIMÆ.

Clare viridis; oculorum ambitu, cervice postica et dorso postico toto læte cæruleis, dorso antico quoque cæruleo, sed viridi intermixto; fronte et abdomine toto flavis; rostro nigro, pedibus corylinis: long. tota 4·2, alæ 2·5, caudæ 1·5, rostri a rictu 0·45, tarsi 0·5.

♀ viridis; oculorum ambitu, cervice postica et uropygio tantum cæruleis, abdomine vix flavo tincto.

*Hab.* in monte "Roraima" dicto, Guiana Brit.

*Mus.* nostr.

*Obs.* *C. frontalis* ex Venezuela affinis, sed dorso antico cæruleo tincto diversa.

This species has the whole back as blue as in *C. viridis* and *C. longipennis*, whilst the nape is more clearly of that colour. On the other hand the forehead is yellow, as in *C. frontalis*, which, again, has a green back. *C. roraimæ* thus forms a link between *C. viridis* and *C. frontalis*. This fact, however, does not admit of employing the fashionable trinomial nomenclature to these birds, inasmuch as their distribution in isolated mountain-chains renders it highly improbable that any thing like complete fusion exists between them.



Ardelemans with

Hemantrop

CALLISTE WHITELYI. (Plate XIII.)

Pallide schistacea, opalino tincta, capite undique, alis et cauda nigris, subalaribus albis; rostro et pedibus nigris: long. tota 5·3, alæ 2·8, caudæ 2·1, rostri a rictu 0·5, tarsi 0·6.

♀ supra virescens, capite summo obscure fusco, alis et cauda nigricantibus extus cæruleo limbatis, subtus cinerascens, abdomine medio albicantiore albido striato, hypochondriis oleagineis, subalaribus albis.

*Hab.* in monte "Roraima" dicto, Guiana Brit.

*Mus.* nostr.

*Obs.* *C. cyanoptera*, ex Venezuela, affinis, sed alis maris nigris nec cyaneo limbatis facile distinguenda.

Mr. Whitely's collection contains several specimens of this fine new *Calliste*, all of them shot in the forests on the slopes of Roraima, at an altitude of from 5000 to 6000 feet. As in the case of the two preceding species, its alliance is with a well-known Venezuelan *Calliste*, from which, however, it is obviously distinct.

PHONIPARA PHÆOPTILA.

Omnino fuliginosa, abdomine imo vix pallidiore, crisso albido striato; rostro nigro, mandibulæ basi pallida, pedibus corylinis: long. tota 4·6, alæ 2·3, caudæ 2·0, rostri a rictu 0·45, tarsi 0·6.

*Hab.* in monte "Roraima" dicto, Guiana Brit.

*Mus.* nostr.

*Obs.* *P. bicolori* affinis, sed dorso fuliginoso nec olivaceo differt.

Mr. Whitely's single specimen of this species was obtained near Roraima, at an elevation of about 3500 feet above the sea. It seems quite distinct from all the species of *Phonipara* hitherto described.

EUSCARTHMUS RUSSATUS.

Supra virescens, capite toto summo et nucha plumbeo-nigris, fronte capite lateribus et gutture toto læte cinnamomeis, alis et cauda nigris extus viride limbatis, illis quoque fasciis duabus cinnamomeo-viridibus ornatis; abdomine medio albido, hypochondriis plumbescenti-viridibus;

rostro nigro, pedibus corylinis: long. tota 3·6, alæ 1·9, caudæ 1·5, rostri a rictu 0·6, tarsi 0·75.

♀ mari similis.

*Hab.* in monte "Roraima" dicto, Guiana Brit.

*Mus.* nostr.

*Obs.* Ab *E. gulari* capite summo plumbeo-nigro, fronte et auricularibus cinnamomeis et gutture saturatiore cinnamomeo facile distinguendus.

Mr. Whitely's specimens of this species were obtained at an elevation of 6000 above the sea, in the forest-clad slopes leading to the cliffs of Roraima. The bird is certainly nearly allied to *E. gularis*, of which we have specimens both from Brazil and also from Bolivia. The colours of the plumage are similarly distributed, but are all much deeper in tint.

#### LEPTOPOGON NIGRIFRONS.

Supra olivaceus, capite summo cinereo, fronte medialiter nigra, antice et postice albo limbata, superciliis et loris quoque albis; alis et cauda fusco-nigris olivaceo limbatis, secundariis internis et tectricibus alarum maculis flavis terminatis, subtus cinereo-albus, hypochondriis olivasecentibus; rostro nigro, pedibus corylinis: long. tota 5·2, alæ 2·45, caudæ 2·6, rostri a rictu 0·6, tarsi 0·7.

*Hab.* in monte "Roraima" dicto, Guiana Brit.

*Mus.* nostr.

Mr. Whitely's collection contains only a single male specimen of this peculiar bird, which he shot at an elevation of 5000 feet above the sea, on the slopes of Roraima.

In coloration *L. nigrifrons* has no near allies, the black band across the forehead being quite peculiar. The long rictal bristles and the rather straight narrow bill and comparatively long tail seem to indicate its place in the genus *Leptopogon*, but we are in some doubt on this point.

#### ELAINEA OLIVINA.

Supra saturate oleaginea, capite obscuriore, crista verticali celata alba; alis et cauda nigricanti-fuscis, secundariis extus olivaceo-albido limbatis, tectricibus albido bifasciatis; loris et corpore subtus olivaceo-flavidis, pectore et hypochondriis paulo obscurioribus, gula albicantiore;



rostro obscure fusco, mandibulæ basi albicante; pedibus saturate corylinis: long. tota 5·6, alæ 2·85, caudæ 2·7, rostri a rictu 0·6, tarsi 0·7.

♀ mari similis.

*Hab.* in monte "Roraima" dicto, Guiana Brit.

*Mus.* nostr.

This is apparently a very distinct species of *Elainea*, belonging to the group with the white concealed vertical patch. In size it is about the same as *E. albiceps*, but is of a much brighter olive-yellow beneath.

Mr. Whitely found this species on the slopes of Roraima, at elevations between 3500 and 6000 feet.

#### CHLOROPIPO UNIFORMIS.

Saturate olivaceus, subtus paulo sordidior, gula cinereo vix induta, abdomine medio pallidiore; rostro et pedibus plumbeo-nigris: long. tota 5·4, alæ 3·1, caudæ 2·4, rostri a rictu 0·6, tarsi 0·6.

♀ mari omnino similis.

*Hab.* in monte "Roraima" dicto, Guiana Brit.

This rather singular bird seems best placed in the genus *Chloropipo*, from the type of which, *C. flavicapilla*, it differs in having a rather longer tail and in the base of the culmen of the bill being rather more flattened. In its general coloration *C. uniformis* might easily be mistaken for the female of *Xenopipo atronitens*; but the absence of the slightly metallic gloss on the upper plumage of that bird, and the maxilla being dark to the base, are characters which at once distinguish it on closer inspection.

Mr. Whitely obtained a good many specimens of both sexes at elevations varying from 3500 to 6500 feet, and dissected examples show that there is no material difference in the plumage of the males and females.

#### PIPRA IRACUNDA.

*P. rubricapilla* similis, sed capite saturatiore rubro et plumis capitis postici valde elongatis, fere ut in *P. cornuta*: long. tota 4·4, alæ 2·6, caudæ 1·5, rostri a rictu 0·6, tarsi 0·7.

*Hab.* in monte "Roraima" dicto, Guiana Brit.

This pretty *Pipra* has the red thighs of *P. rubricapilla* and a black throat, as in that species, but the red colour of the head is not only deeper in tint, but extends much further over the nape, almost as a crest. In this latter character it somewhat resembles *P. cornuta*, from which bird its black throat at once distinguishes it.

Mr. Whitely only obtained a single male specimen of *P. iracunda*, on the slopes of Roraima, at an elevation of 3500 feet.

*PACHYRHAMPHUS GRISEIGULARIS.*

*Pachyrhamphus griseigularis*, Salv. & Godm. Ibis, 1883, p. 208, ♀.

In our last paper on Mr. Whitely's birds we ventured to describe a female specimen of a *Pachyrhamphus* under this name. In the present collection we are glad to find a single male, which confirms the distinctness of the species, and which we describe as follows:—

Supra olivaceus, capite summo nigro, genis olivaceis, loris albis; alis et cauda nigris, secundariis internis et tectricibus illarum omnibus sordide olivaceo marginatis; subtus gula et pectore griseis albo striatis, ventre medio et crisso albis; rostro plumbeo-nigro, tomis albidis; pedibus plumbeis: long. tota 5·4, alæ 3, caudæ 2·2, rostri a rictu 0·9, tarsi 0·8.

*Obs.* A *P. viridi* ex Bahia differt cervice postica olivacea, pectore grisco nec flavo, et tectricibus alarum et secundariis internis nigris nec olivaceis.

From this description it will be at once seen that *P. griseigularis* is a very well-defined species. The male was shot by Mr. Whitely at an elevation of 3500 feet, on the slopes of Roraima.

*LATHRIA STREPTOPHORA.* (Plate XIV.)

Cinereus, subtus paulo dilutior, torque cervicali antice late postice anguste, lætissime rosaceo, crisso quoque ejusdem coloris; rostro et pedibus nigris: long. tota 9·0, alæ 4·8, caudæ 3·7, rostri a rictu 0·95, tarsi 0·8.

♀ ignota.

*Hab.* in monte "Roraima" dicto, Guiana Brit.

*Mus.* nostr.



J.G. Keulemans lit.

Hanhart imp.

LATHRIA STREPTOPHORA



This species is about the size of *L. cineracea*, but the beautiful rosy ring round the neck and the under tail-coverts of the same colour at once distinguish it at a glance from all the usually plain-coloured members of the genus *Lathria*.

Of *L. streptophora* Mr. Whitely only obtained two male specimens, at an elevation of about 5000 feet. He says he saw the female, but failed to secure one.

#### PIPREOLA WHITELYI.

♂ adhuc ignotus.

♀ supra olivacea, fronte capitis lateribus et torque cervicali postico anguste flavido lavatis; subtus alba flavido tineta et undique olivaceo guttata; crisso flavido; rostro rubicundo, pedibus corylinis: long. tota 6·7, alæ 3·6, caudæ 2·7, rostri a rictu 0·8, tarsi 0·85.

*Hab.* in monte "Roraima" dicto, Guiana Brit.

*Mus.* nostr.

The only specimen of this bird sent by Mr. Whitely is, unfortunately, a female, and we are unable to form any idea as to the coloration of the male, which doubtless is a brightly plumaged bird, as is usual in the members of this genus. As the secondaries are without terminal spots, we conclude that this Guiana bird belongs to the section of the genus containing *P. jucunda* and *P. elegans* (see Sclater, *Ibis*, 1878, p. 166). We venture to describe this female, as it bears no near resemblance to any hitherto known species, but we wait with interest the arrival of the male, which can hardly fail to be a beautiful bird.

#### SYNALLAXIS DEMISSA.

Supra ochraceo-brunnea, capite summo, tectricibus alarum et cauda cinnamomeis, fronte et corpore subtus cinerascens, hoc medialiter albicantiore, plaga gulari nigra nulla; rostro et pedibus fuscis: long. tota 6·0, alæ 2·4, caudæ 3·0, rostri a rictu 0·6, tarsi 0·7.

♀ mari similis.

*Hab.* in monte "Roraima" dicto, Guiana Brit.

*Mus.* nostr.

*Obs.* *S. frontali* proxima, sed plaga celata gulari nigra nulla facile dignoscenda.

Several specimens, obtained as high as 6000 feet on the slopes of Roraima.

SYNALLAXIS ADUSTA.

Supra intense brunnea quasi adusta, capite obscuriore, alis fusco-nigris extus brunneis; subtus gula alba, pectore et abdomine medio albis fusco striolatis, hypochondriis brunneo-fuscescentibus; rostro fusco, mandibulae basi pallida, pedibus nigricantibus: long. tota 5·5, alae 2·4, caudae 2·5, rostri a rictu 0·7, tarsi 0·9.

♀ mari similis.

*Hab.* in monte "Roraima" dicto, Guiana Brit.

*Mus.* nostr.

*Obs.* *S. laemostictæ* forsan affinis, sed gula alba nec striata facile distinguenda.

This bird was obtained by Mr. Whitely, at an elevation of 6000 feet, on the slopes of Roraima. The species seems very distinct, though allied to *S. laemosticta* and *S. terrestris*.

PHILYDOR ALBIGULARIS.

Brunneus, subtus dilutior, capite paulo obscuriore, uropygio, cauda et subalaribus intense cinnamomeis, superciliis elongatis et gula tota laetescenti-albidis; rostro et pedibus obscure corylinis, illius mandibulae basi pallida: long. tota 6·6, alae 3·2, caudae 3·0, rostri a rictu 0·9, tarsi 0·9.

♀ mari similis.

*Hab.* in monte "Roraima" dicto, Guiana Brit.

*Mus.* nostr.

The pale, nearly white, throat, contrasting with the colour of the rest of the under plumage, distinguishes this species from all with which we are acquainted.

Several specimens are in Mr. Whitely's collection, obtained at an elevation of from 5000 to 6000 feet, on the slopes of Roraima.

THAMNOPHILUS INSIGNIS.

Supra niger, cervicæ postica et dorso medio albo vix celato ornatis, alis medialiter extus albo limbatis, tectricibus alarum et supracaudalibus albo terminatis, secundariis internis et scapularibus extus albo late marginatis, cauda præter rectrices duas medias albo terminata, duabus

utrinque extimis quoque macula alba extus medialiter ornatis; subtus obscure cinereis, gutture paulo saturatior; crisso albo terminato; rostro et pedibus nigris: long. tota 6·6, alæ 0·3, caudæ rectr. med. 2·7, lat. 2·0, rostri a rictu 0·8, tarsi 0·9.

♀ mari similis, pileo antico albo intermixto, postico læte cinnamomeo-brunneo distinguenda.

*Hab.* in monte "Roraima" dicto, Guiana Brit.

*Mus.* nostr.

Of this beautiful *Thamnophilus* Mr. Whitely obtained several specimens, at an elevation of about 5000 feet, on the slopes of Roraima. The species is quite distinct from any known to us, the sexual difference in the colouring of the head being peculiar.

#### GRALLARIA SIMPLEX.

*G. brevicaudæ* certe affinis et supra ejusdem coloris, subtus pectore unicolore griseo haud striato et hypochondriis griseis differt: long. tota 5·5, alæ 3·2, caudæ 1·7, rostri a rictu 0·9, tarsi 1·7.

*Hab.* in monte "Roraima" dicto, Guiana Brit.

*Mus.* nostr.

This species at first sight recalls *G. brevicauda*, a lowland bird, the place of which it seems to take in the higher mountains. The plain ash-coloured chest at once distinguishes it.

Mr. Whitely secured a small series of this *Grallaria*, at an elevation of about 5000 feet, on the slopes of Roraima.

#### PETASOPHORA GERMANA.

*P. anai* affinis et ejusdem staturæ, sed gula multo magis cærulea, gutture quoque toto cærulescentiore et fronte cæruleo suffusa distinguenda.

*Hab.* in monte "Roraima" dicto, Guiana Brit.

Mr. Whitely obtained a pair of this species in the neighbourhood of Roraima, the male at an elevation of 5000 feet, the female at 6000 feet. Though the difference between the present bird and *P. anais* of the Andes is not great, we feel justified in separating them, the ranges of the two being doubtless broken by the low-lying lands of the Orinoco valley. It is,

no doubt, this species which Schomburgk mentions in his list of Guiana birds ('Reise in Guiana,' iii. p. 707).

**AMAZILIA CUPREICAUDA.**

Capite summo et corpore toto subtus splendide virescentibus, dorso cupreo tincto, tectricibus supracaudalibus et cauda saturate cinnamomeis cupreo lavatis, plaga hypochondriaca et tibiis niveis, crisso pure cinnamomeo immaculato; rostri maxilla fusca, mandibulæ bitriente basali pallida: long. tota 3·5, alæ 2·0, caudæ 1·15, rostri a rictu 0·8.

♀ mari similis, coloribus minus vividis.

*Hab.* in monte "Roraima" dicto, Guiana Brit.

*Mus.* nostr.

*Obs.* *A. viridiventri* similis, sed cauda cupreo-cinnamomea nec violacea, crisso cinnamomeo, cauda minus furcata &c. distinguenda.

This species, of which Mr. Whitely obtained a good series of examples, seems certainly distinct from *A. viridiventris* of Colombia, and the characters pointed out above seem to stand with great certainty. In Venezuela there is also a species of this genus, which is also allied to *A. viridiventris*, and of which we have one indifferent specimen. Whether it is really to be distinguished from the bird we now describe remains to be determined on receipt of more examples in better condition. Anyhow, we are not aware that the Venezuelan bird has a name strictly applicable to it.

**XLVII.—Notices of recent Ornithological Publications.**

(Continued from p. 348.)

**71. 'The Auk.'**

['The Auk,' a Quarterly Journal of Ornithology. Continuation of the 'Bulletin of the Nuttall Ornithological Club.' Vol. I. Nos. 2 & 3, April and July 1884. Boston, Mass.]

Besides receiving the numbers of 'The Auk' complete, we have been favoured with separate copies of several of the articles by Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Stejneger. To give an